Annual Report

State of Idaho
Department of Environmental Quality

Director's Message

Dear Reader,

During this year we have seen our efforts delivering results. We have seen improvements in water quality in the Mid Snake River and Cascade Reservoir, our drinking water compliance has improved, and our air permit backlog is beginning to be reduced.

The past year has been one of economic downturn for Idaho and the nation. The forecast early by the Division of Financial Management for Fiscal Year 2001 indicated that revenues would not meet projections. Because of this, I made the decision to defer or delay our spending. In fiscal year 2001, through reductions in expenses and contracts we were able to save one million dollars. That was $1 million more available for FY 2002 not because we didn't need to do the work, but because we were proactive in dealing with a looming financial problem.

We will meet the budget holdbacks that have occurred during this Fiscal Year by reducing, delaying or eliminating planned activities. The reductions will be in those areas identified through our planning process as lower priorities for protection of public health and environmental quality. In the short term, some activities will be delayed. Hopefully, through improved efficiencies and judicious planning, we will be able to continue to deal with the high priority issues of concern to Idaho citizens until our economy recovers.

We would not have been able to make the decisions we have, had we not instituted our present fiscal, planning, and programmatic management systems. These have allowed us to identify where we still have room for improvement and where our efforts are making a difference to public health and environmental protection. We can now make decisions based on valid information, which leads to effective management of the available resources and the environment.

We face major environmental challenges in the coming year. We must address how the state can protect and improve ground water resources and continue to support and enhance economic health. We must continue to improve our air quality for our citizens. We need to agree on a long-term solution for the Coeur d'Alene basin that is affordable and effective. The transuranic waste at INEEL must be removed as rapidly as possible. All of these challenges will receive priority over the next year. Our programs must be conducted in a manner to support and enhance economic vitality throughout Idaho.

We will continue to improve our management to effectively utilize the resources to ensure that the public health of the Idaho citizens is protected and that the environment is safe and enjoyable.

C. Stephen Allred, Director
Department of Environmental Quality

Photo Credits:
Front cover photo courtesy of Glen Pettit. upper Pack River, North Idaho
Back cover photo courtesy of Hudson Mann, DEQ Regional Office; Buffalo Eddy, Nez Perce County, Idaho.

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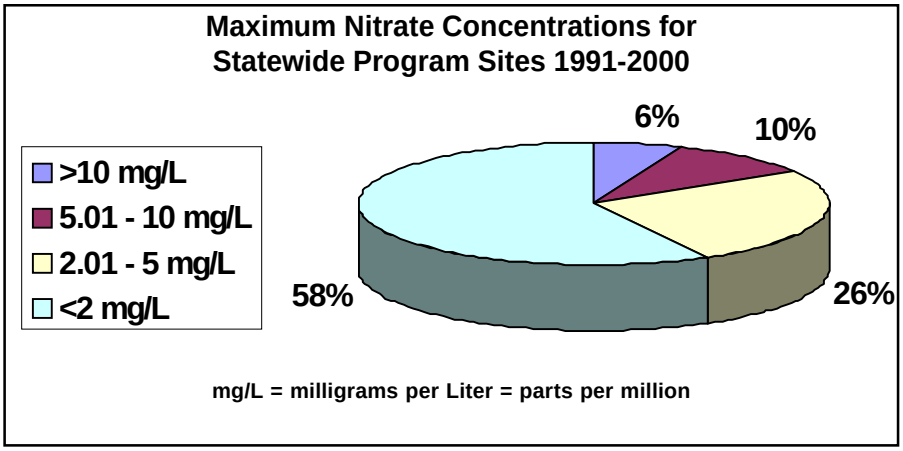
Getting Results

This 2002 Annual Report is an update of the Department of Environmental Quality's (DEQ) accomplishments on a number of issues that have been defined as departmental priorities in DEQ's Strategic Plan.

Ground Water Quality in Idaho

Water management practices and land uses, in combination with hydrogeologic conditions, can increase the potential for ground water quality degradation. Idaho's ground water quality monitoring program results confirm ground water has been degraded in specific areas across the state. This threatens domestic water supplies, aquaculture, agriculture, mining, industrial, and other ground water beneficial uses.

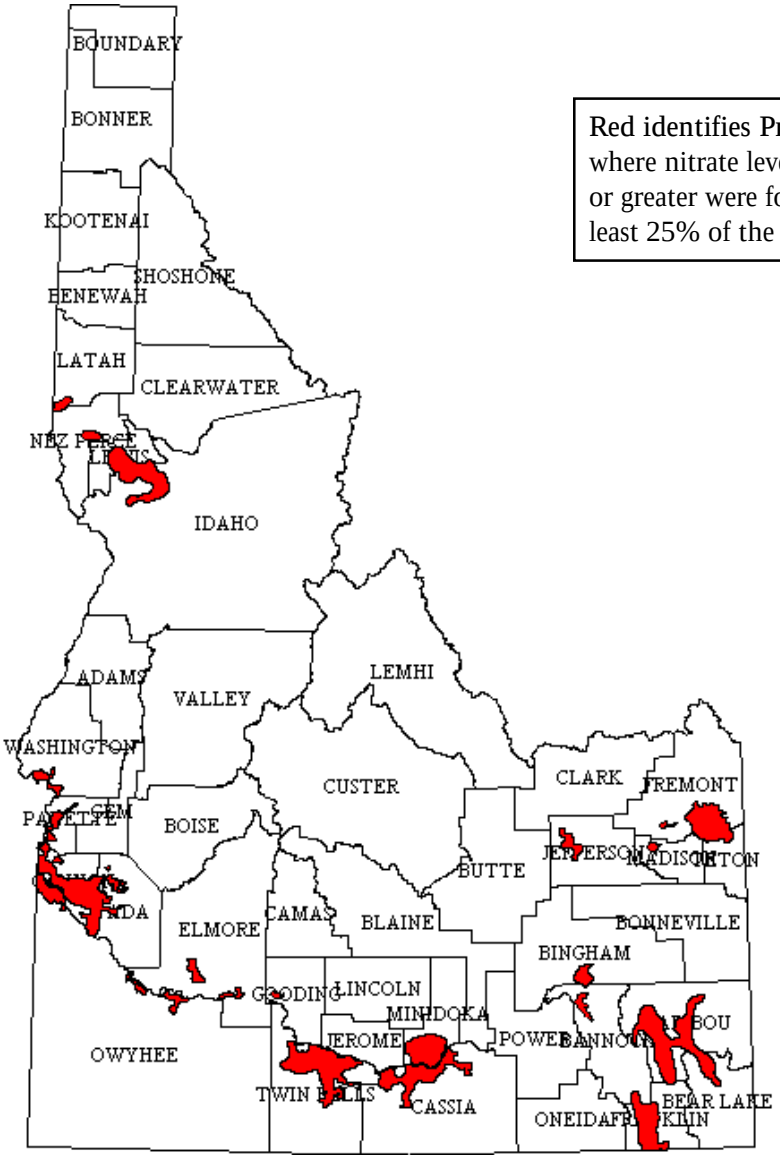
Interpretation of monitoring data indicates elevated nitrate is widespread. The standard or maximum contaminant level (MCL) for nitrate is 10 milligrams per liter. Six percent of sites tested between 1991-2000 exceeded the standard (http://www.idwr.state.id.us/planpol/techserv/gwmon/nitrate_results_from_the_statewide_program.pdf). Forty-two percent of the tested sites showed nitrate levels greater than 2mg/L. This level indicates that ground water quality has been affected by one or more nitrogen sources.



Areas that show nitrate levels 5mg/l or greater in 25% of the sampled wells will be prioritized and local plans to manage ground water quality will be developed.

Nitrate Prioritization Process:

- Analysis of trends
- Ranking of risk
- Public comment on priorities
- Final priority list



Red identifies Priority Areas where nitrate levels of 5mg/l or greater were found in at least 25% of the tested wells.

On-Going Efforts: Ground Water Quality Management Plans

Twin Falls County (Salmon Falls Creek / Rock Creek areas of concern)

- An advisory committee started meeting September 2000 and finalized the plan in October 2001.
- Focus on education and best management practices.
- Effectiveness of the plan will be evaluated regularly.

Scott Creek/Mann Creek (Weiser/Washington County)

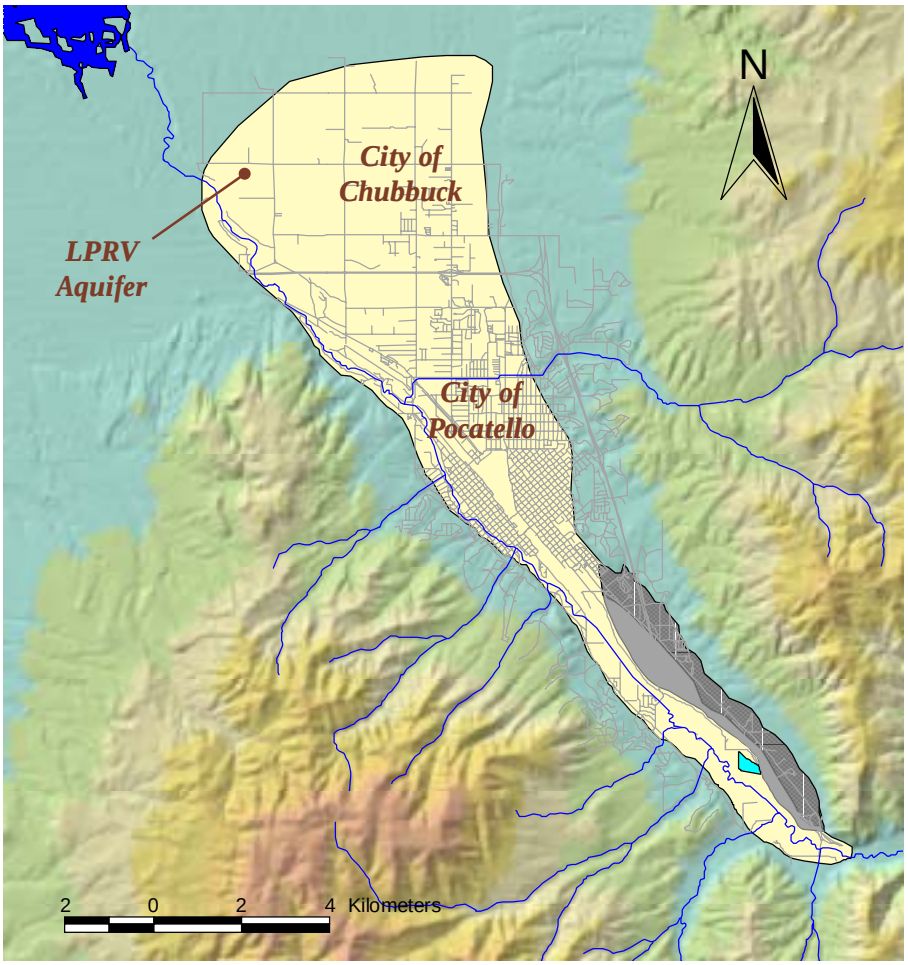
- First meeting held October 11, 2001 in Weiser.
- Will use a process similar to that used in Twin Falls County.

Economic Impacts of Enhanced Aquifer Protection for the Lower Portneuf River Valley Aquifer

To curtail further contamination of the Lower Portneuf River Valley (LPRV) aquifer, one option is to pursue a sensitive resource designation for the LPRV aquifer under Idaho Ground Water Rules. These rules suggest local areas in Idaho determine their own formula for aquifer protection.

The primary question was whether a sensitive resource designation would create unacceptable economic impacts compared to the benefits to the region.

In October 2000, BBC Research & Consulting (BBC) was commissioned to study the economic implications of additional regulatory measures to protect ground water quality in the LPRV. (See table on next page.)



Lower Portneuf River Valley Aquifer, Pocatello Area, Idaho

Costs of enhanced aquifer protection	
Estimated annual administrative costs	less than $500,000 per year
Estim. annual indirect costs (borne by new businesses and new homeowners)	about $500,000 in the initial years; about $4 million 20 years into the future
Benefits of enhanced aquifer protection	
Anticipates annual benefits to households	$6 million to $17 million by 2020

Annual benefits are expected to exceed annual costs within ten years of implementation. In sum, for every one dollar in cost, there are approximately three dollars worth of benefits.

The final report documenting this study is available on the DEQ Home Page (http://www2.state.id.us/deq/water/gw/portneuf_final_report.pdf).

Landfills Required to Monitor Ground Water

DEQ and the Idaho Health Districts are evaluating small municipal landfills to determine whether or not they need to monitor ground water for contamination. Based on the determined level of risk, either no action will be required, modeling will be required to determine the potential for ground water contamination, or ground water monitoring will be required. There are currently 17 conditionally exempt small municipal landfills in Idaho that will undergo this evaluation.

Landfill status in November 2001:

- 17 conditionally exempt small municipal landfills
- 7 landfills currently require ground water monitoring

DEQ works with the counties to meet their schedule and assists them in finding money or resources to implement required monitoring to ensure local landfills are protective of ground water.

Source Water Assessment

By May of 2003 all drinking water sources for public water systems will be assessed for their potential for contamination. In Idaho there are 2,963 drinking water sources serving the state's 2,100 public water systems. The information from the assessments can be used by local communities to develop plans for long term protection of their drinking water.

Source Water Assessment Schedule:

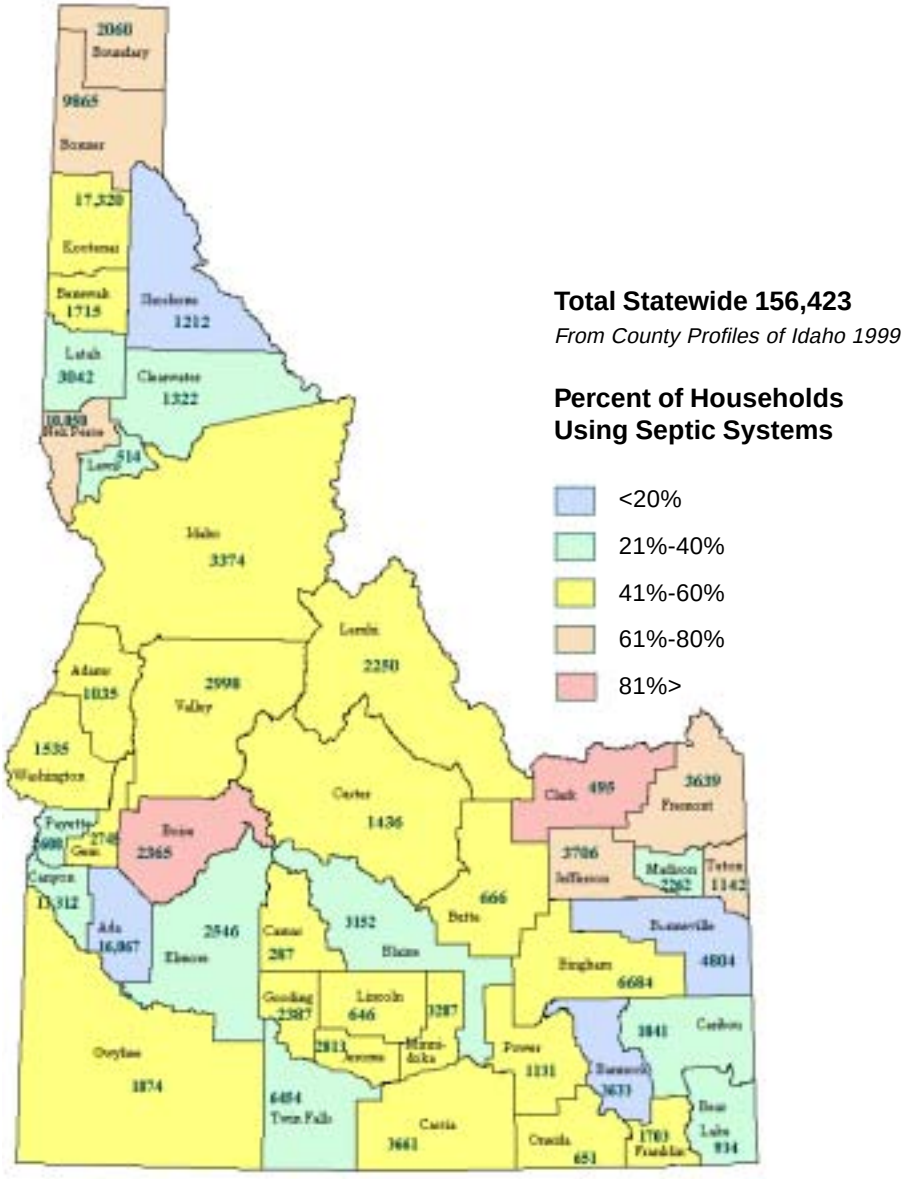
- 2,963 to be completed
- 1,026 completed in FY 2001
- 852 to be completed in FY 2002
- 1,085 to be completed by May of FY 2003

Septic Systems

Local land use planners and decision-makers are grappling with whether it's safe to approve increasing numbers of septic systems on smaller parcels of land. They must comply with state regulations, which ensure each lot can support a septic system. However, cumulative effects from increased septic tank densities may require further investigation. Septic systems can add pathogens and nutrients to groundwater and surface waters. DEQ has completed a "Nutrient Pathogen Evaluation Program for On-site Wastewater Treatment Systems" guideline. This guideline is being applied to evaluate proposed large soil absorption systems and community septic systems that are in nitrate priority areas. Local units of government can choose to require these studies under their ordinance authorities or as part of their planning and zoning responsibilities if there is concern about impacts from septic systems.

DEQ has also drafted a maintenance brochure for individual septic system owners to help keep septic systems functioning properly. This guidance is available at DEQ's web site at: http://www2.state.id.us/deq/water/gw/septicsystem_brochure.htm.

Number of Households Using Septic Systems



Coeur d'Alene

DEQ continues to conduct projects in the Coeur d'Alene basin to improve water quality and public health.

Coeur d'Alene Basin Projects

1. Tailings removed from the South Fork of the Coeur d'Alene River. The state completed removal of 40,000 cubic yards (over one million pounds of combined lead and zinc) from the river east of Theater Bridge near Kellogg. The cost for the work was about 30 cents per pound of metal removed.
2. Success Innovative Treatment of contaminated seeps. This work was performed by the Silver Valley Natural Resource Trustees and was funded in part by DEQ. The project used fish bones to tie up metals and reduced zinc levels in the water by more than 90%.
3. Bank Stabilization Project in the Coeur d'Alene River. This is a pilot test to determine the effectiveness of different approaches to stabilize tailings-laden riverbanks. Various treatments were installed using a barge on the river. Three thousand feet of river bank was stabilized on each side of the river.
4. DEQ is also performing studies and pilot projects that support future environmental improvements. These include chemical analyses of various soil amendments to reduce bioavailability of metals, and modeling of the Coeur d'Alene River hydrology and sedimentation to target areas that require bank stabilization, bed removal or other treatments for reducing metals availability and transport.
5. In 2002, DEQ will stabilize the Morning Mine Dump near Mullan and cap it with clean top soil. This removes a source of metal exposure to people and reclaims the dump to current reclamation standards. The project will also include a demonstration component to test various growth media providing local businesses a development opportunity to test market their products.

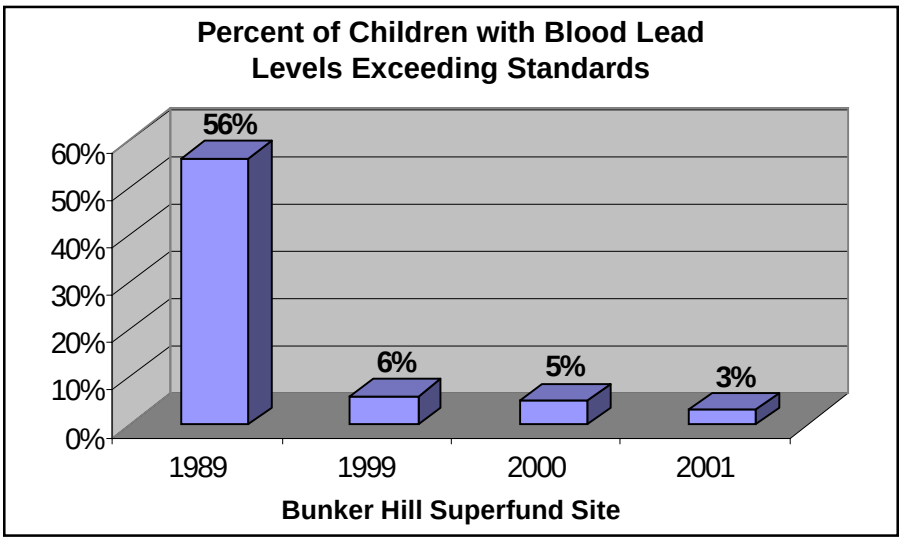


Photo courtesy of Shallan Dawson, Kootenai-Shoshone Soil and Water Conservation District.

Coeur d'Alene Basin – Bank Stabilization Project

Water Quality

The Water Quality Program works to fulfill the requirements of Idaho law and the court settlement regarding impaired waters.

TMDLs and HUCs

DEQ has divided its Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) workload into the 84 Idaho watershed basins called Hydrologic Units Cataloging system (HUCs). Each HUC has individual stream segments identified by the source of water quality impairment or pollution. These may include sediment, nutrients, dissolved oxygen, and temperature. Accordingly, one stream could have several TMDLs if it is being impaired by multiple pollutants.

HUCs Completed during calendar year 2001

Mid Snake – Payette	1 TMDL
Brownlee Reservoir	7 TMDLs
Upper Owyhee River	9 TMDLs
SF Coeur d'Alene River	15 TMDLs
Upper Salmon River	11 TMDLs
Pahsimeroi River	5 TMDLs
SF Clearwater River	postponed to 2002
Middle Bear River	9 TMDLs
Big Wood River	20 TMDLs
Tammany Creek	1 TMDL (ahead of schedule)
NF Coeur d'Alene River	18 TMDLs (ahead of schedule)
	96 individual TMDLs

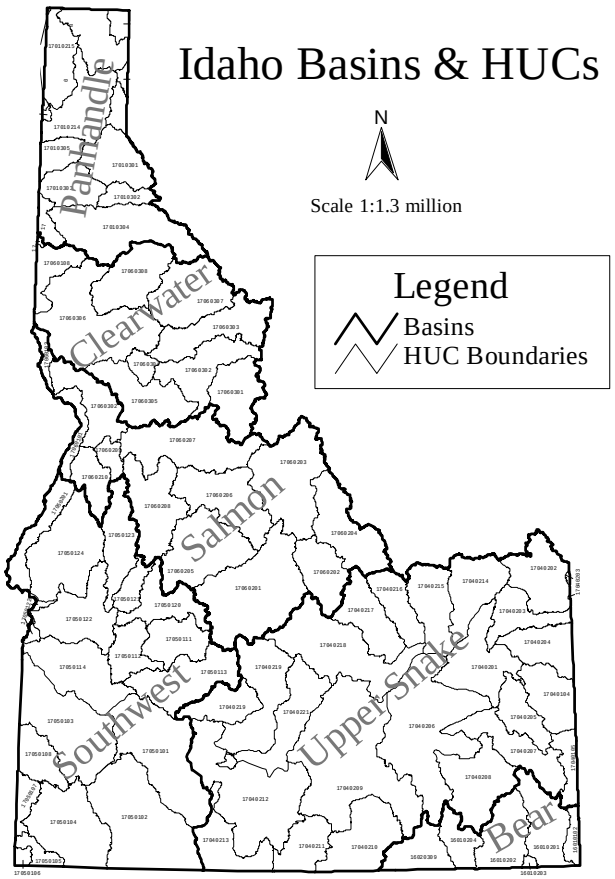
Calendar year 2002 HUC TMDL Schedule

Mid Snake – Succor	24 TMDLs
SF Payette River	1 TMDL
St. Joe River	39 TMDLs
Willow Creek	20 TMDLs
Idaho Falls – Snake River	3 TMDLs
Lower NF Clearwater River	20 TMDLs
Lower Bear – Malad River	8 TMDLs
Raft River	5 TMDLs
Goose Creek	8 TMDLs
Postponed from 2001	
SF Clearwater River	13 TMDLs
	141 individual TMDLs

Future HUC TMDL Development Schedule by calendar year

2003 – 9 HUCs with 176 TMDLs
2004 – 11 HUCs with 83 TMDLs
2005 – 7 HUCs with 46 TMDLS
court-ordered HUC TMDL Schedule Development ends
2006 – 18 TMDLs primarily for temperature
2007 – 19 TMDLs primarily for temperature

The DEQ Surface Water Program works closely with the Governor's Office of Species Conservation(OSC) to ensure coordination with Endangered Species Act (ESA) issues in Idaho. The OSC serves as the State's "one voice" and acts as a liaison with all other state agencies regarding ESA issues.



Idaho Basins and 4th Field Hydrologic Subbasins

Water Quality Trends in the Cascade Reservoir Watershed

Farmers, ranchers, municipalities and forested landowners in the Cascade Reservoir Watershed have been working to implement the Cascade Reservoir Water Quality Management Plan since 1994. The result of these efforts is improved water quality in both the reservoir and the tributary streams. Total phosphorus concentrations in the reservoir are decreasing and dissolved oxygen levels are improving.

Cascade Reservoir Tributary Monitoring	**1993**	**2000**
Average Total Phosphorus concentration	0.063 mg/l	0.029 mg/l
Total Phosphorus concentration range	0.033 to 0.270 mg/l	0.016 to 0.164 mg/l
Average Total Suspended Solids concentration	44.2 mg/l	34.6 mg/l
Total Suspended solids concentration range	30 to 99 mg/l	13 to 117 mg/l

Water Quality Trends on the Mid-Snake

The efforts by farmers, irrigators, aquaculture, hydroelectric plants, food processors, grazers and cities to clean up the Mid Snake are paying off. For example, water quality monitoring along the Snake River during the summer of 2001 showed a concentration of 3.6mg/l of total suspended solids compared to 12.6mg/l 10 years ago.

Monitoring at 4 main tributaries to the Snake River	**1990-1991**	**Summer of 2001**
Total suspended solids	63 to120 mg/l	17 to 57 mg/l
Phosphorus	0.19 mg/l	0.143 mg/l

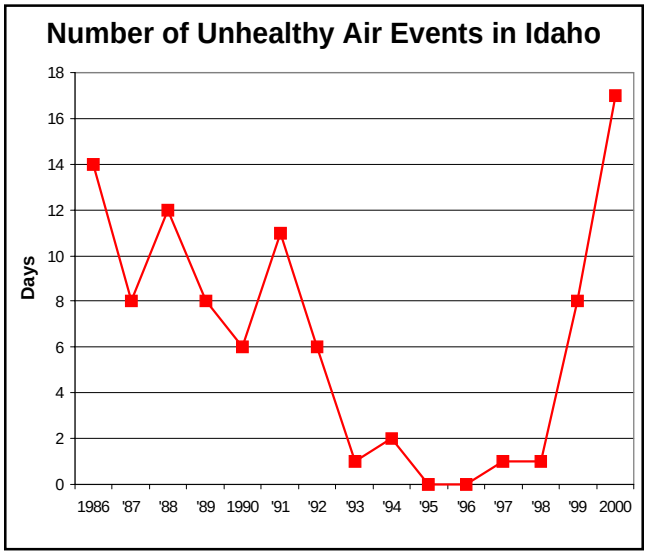
Photo courtesy of Patrick Reust, Bureau of Reclamation, "Duck Creek-Osprey Point" wetlands.

One of eleven constructed wetlands in the near shore area of Cascade Reservoir.

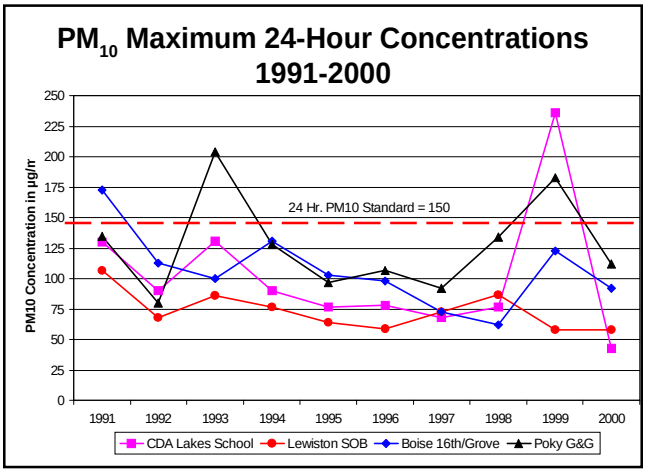
Air Quality

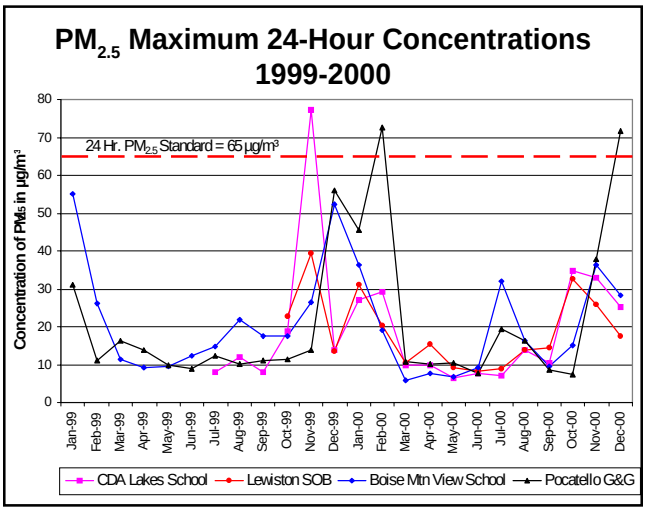
Air quality is characteristically a major concern. DEQ administers the Air Management Program to meet federal clean air regulations and State law.

- Air pollution was measured at unhealthy concentrations 17 times in 2000. This is a significant increase over the 8 times air pollution built up to unhealthy levels in 1999. Forest fires near Salmon contributed to the increase in the number of days with unhealthy levels of air pollution.

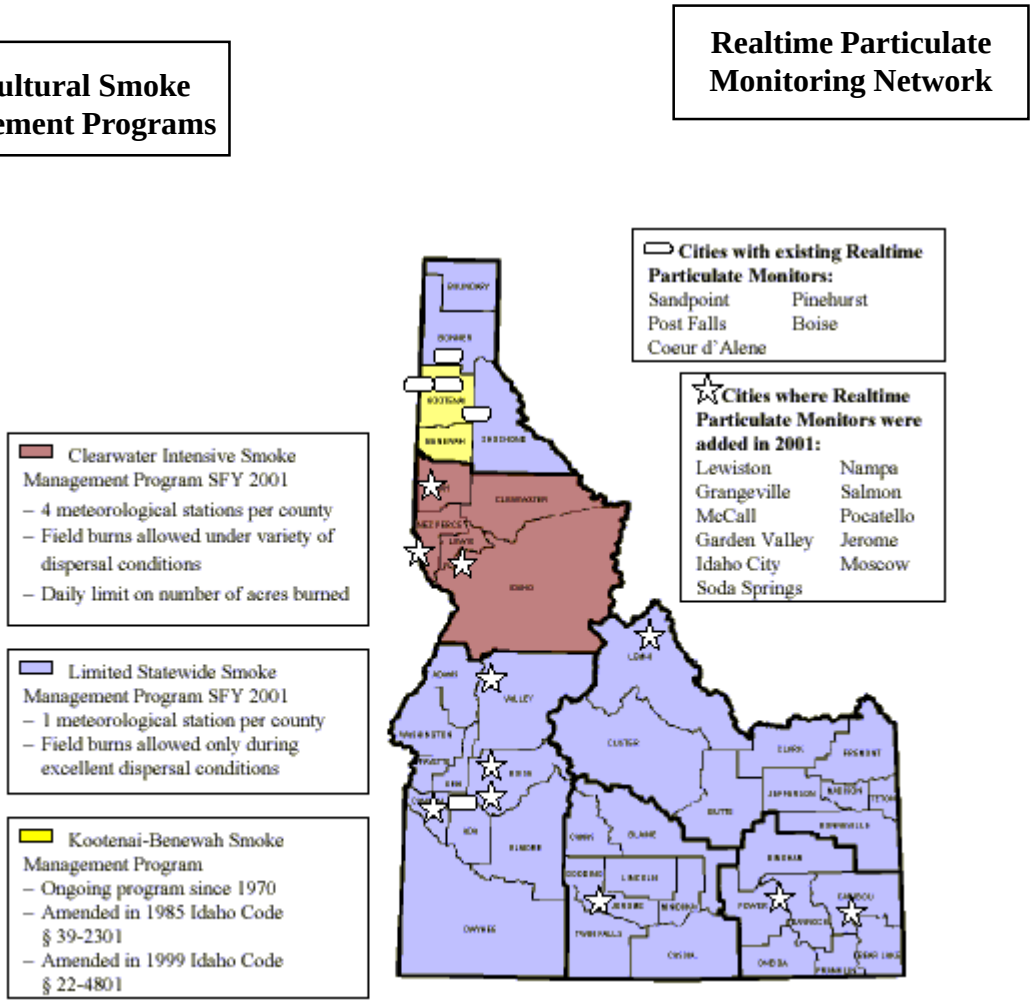


- Realtime monitoring for particulate matter was enhanced throughout Idaho in 2001. Increased monitoring benefits Idahoans by providing immediate access to information as pollution conditions develop. It also provides DEQ with the data necessary to analyze and proactively manage airsheds.





- A special one-year grant from EPA was utilized to begin an agricultural smoke management program focused on the Clearwater airshed and implemented in a limited fashion statewide. DEQ contracted with a meteorological consulting firm to provide daily smoke dispersal forecasts. DEQ provided weather and forecast information to the Idaho Department of Agriculture and local entities for their use in program implementation. The program was operated from August 15 to October 15, 2001. A report on the program will be issued in January 2002.



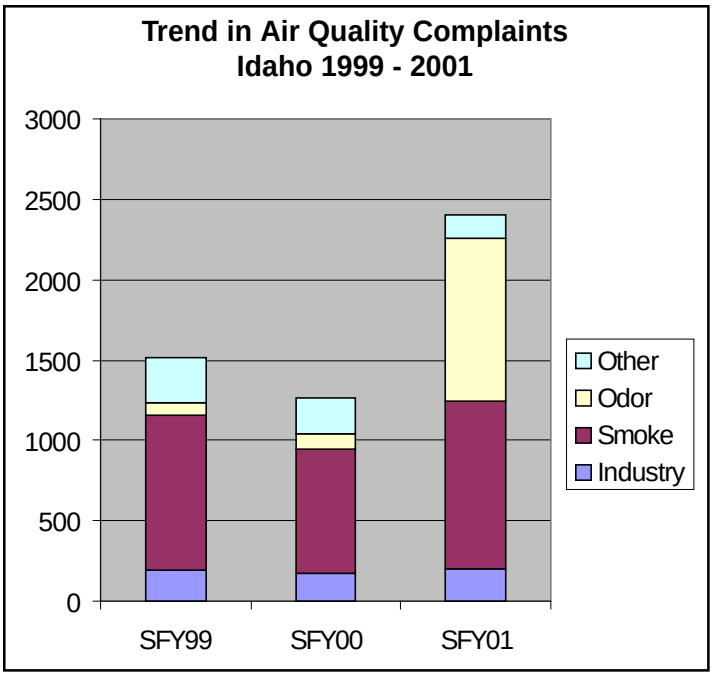
Idaho County Map with Smoke Management and Realtime Monitoring Network Expansion

- DEQ conducted short term odor studies by monitoring for hydrogen sulfide and other compounds near facilities such as pulp and paper factories, meat processing plants, dairies, asphalt and concrete operations, sand and gravel facilities, petroleum storage, food processing plants, landfills, POTWs, and feedlots. The odor study continues into SFY 2002. So far, higher levels of hydrogen sulfide have been detected near waste storage lagoons in southern Idaho. The information on existing levels is gathered in anticipation of federal standards.

Photo courtesy of Scott Pitzer.

Atmospheric Research Station outside of Lewiston, Idaho

- In SFY 2001, 219 complaints of industrial air quality problems were investigated by DEQ. There was a large increase in the number of odor complaints received and investigated by DEQ. Many (~850) of these odor complaints were associated with dairies in the Twin Falls area.



Air Quality Industrial Complaints For Fiscal Year 2001 by Region

Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory (INEEL)

DEQ requires the scheduled commitments be met while assisting with the removal of any impediments. DEQ is aggressively overseeing these processes while maintaining a cooperative and proactive position.

Key Remedial Milestones in FY 2001

- Began remedial activities at INEEL Test Area North
- Completed Naval Reactor Facility (NRF) Phase I remediation.
- Developed schedule to convert interim-status hazardous waste facilities to either fully permitted or closed status.

Successes and Failures

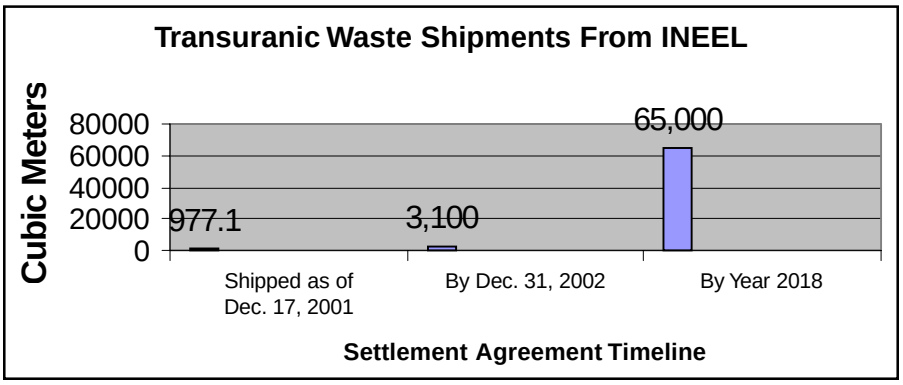
Successes

- The ground water remediation at Test Area North is now running at full scale. Construction of the INEEL CERCLA Disposal Facility is underway and on schedule.
- Vapor Vacuum Extraction continues to remove organic chemical vapors from the subsurface at the transuranic pits and trenches burial ground at the Radioactive Waste Management Complex (RWMC).
- Phytoremediation at Argonne has been demonstrated to be a successful remedy for the removal of radionuclides from soil.
- Significant resources have been invested in improving INEEL's compliance with hazardous waste regulations and in resolving past violations. This has resulted in a trend of improved compliance, with fewer violations being observed by DEQ hazardous waste inspectors.

Failures

- The Department of Energy (DOE) has thus far failed to complete the Pit 9 facility design and to submit an acceptable schedule for cleanup. Pit 9 continues to be controversial with no clear path forward. DOE invoked dispute resolution provisions of the Federal Facility Agreement and Consent Order over DEQ's rejection of DOE's proposed schedule for the Pit 9 cleanup. DOE has since proposed to modify the Pit 9 design and provided a schedule acceptable to DEQ. The dispute resolution agreement is ongoing.

Closure activities for the INEEL INTEC Tank Farm, and final permitting or closure of interim status facilities at the INEEL, per the developed schedule, is an ongoing focus of the DEQ hazardous waste permitting group.

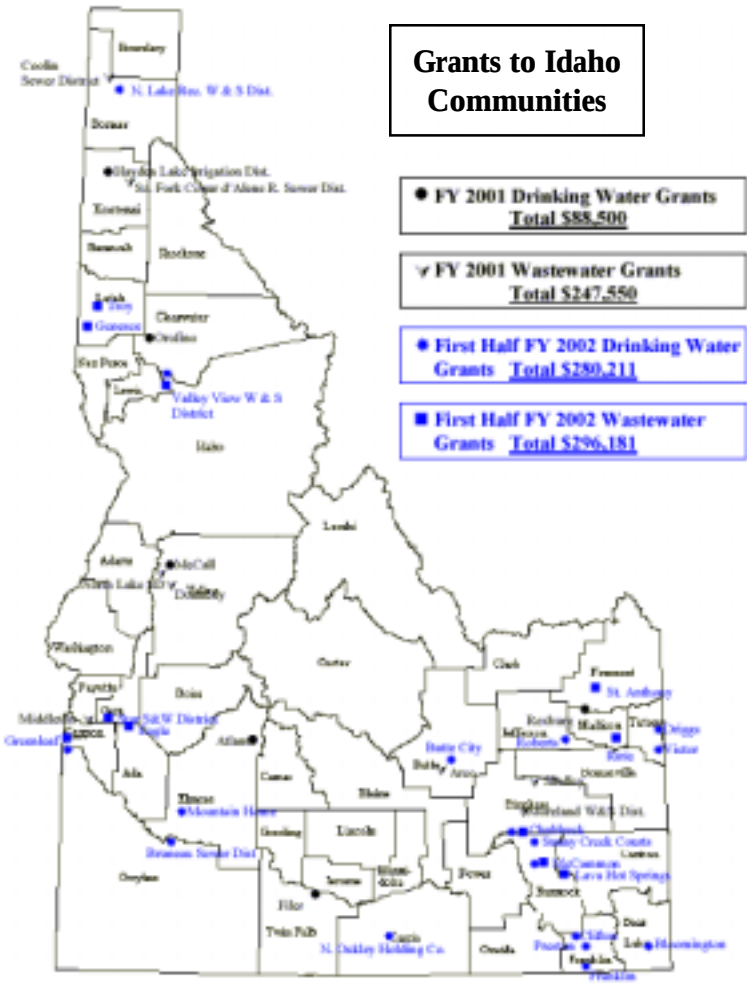


Supporting the Economy and Protecting the Environment

Grants to Small Communities

DEQ provides drinking water and wastewater grants and loans for infrastructure planning and construction. This funding is particularly important to small communities since adequate infrastructure is paramount for a stable and expanding economy. The map identifies the recipients of drinking water and wastewater grants during FY 2001 and the first half (July-December) of FY 2002.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) recent reports identify infrastructure needs over the next 20 years for drinking water systems and wastewater treatment facilities in Idaho.



20-Year Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs in Idaho (1999), in millions of dollars

Total 20-year-need*	$ 515.9
Current need**	$ 311.5
Community water systems – total	$ 487.2
CWS Serving < 10,000 people	84.4%

* Includes noncommunity water systems.

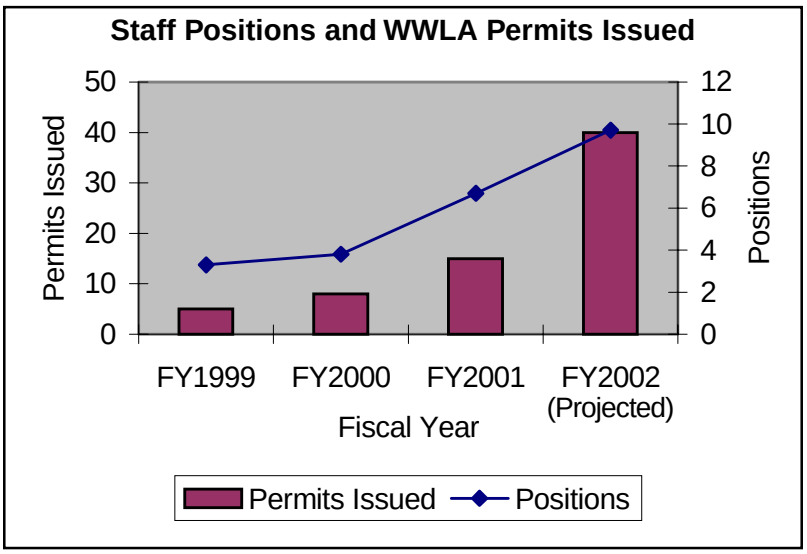
**New facilities or deficiencies in existing facilities identified by the state or system for which water system would begin construction as soon as possible to avoid a threat to public health.

20-Year Wastewater Treatment Infrastructure Needs in Idaho (1996), in millions of dollars

Total documented and modeled 20-year-need	$ 441
Total documented need	$ 313
Small community doc. need	$ 74
Percent of the total	24%

Wastewater Land Application Permits

As a result of degraded ground water quality and problem odor sites, DEQ has shifted resources to the land application program over the last four years. This has resulted in a significant increase in inspection and compliance activities as well as the increased issuance of protective land application permits.



Air Quality Permitting

This fiscal year DEQ began a transition from a focus on permits to construct to a focus on preparing effective operating permits. Operating permits evaluate an entire facility's environmental impact and support airshed management goals. In the past, operating permits were used to establish specific pollutant limits or to aid in the development of an air quality improvement plan for a nonattainment area. Effective facility-wide operating permits bring more certainty and flexibility to the facility. The number of permit applications has exceeded our ability to issue them, and we continue to see an increased permit application load. DEQ now has a plan to reduce the backlog.

DEQ issued 14 Tier I operating permits and 13 Tier II operating permits in SFY 2001 compared to 0 Tier I operating permits and 15 Tier II operating permits in SFY 2000.

One of the efficiencies we have developed is the permit by rule process. The Permit by Rule registration process for rock crushing facilities took effect on June 15, 2001; four facilities – for which permits would otherwise have been written – took advantage of the new process during the first quarter of SFY 2002. The initiative is expected to reduce the need for 20 permits to construct in SFY 2002.

Energy related air quality projects were expedited by the Agency under the Governor's February 22, 2001 Directive. DEQ received 23 energy-related permit applications and issued eight permit consent orders to energy providers in SFY01. These consent orders allowed energy providers to initiate construction of 1630 megawatts of annual energy capacity.

Performance Management and Finances

DEQ is using management tools that allow for the tracking of efforts and resources spent on a variety of agency activities. Managers schedule projects and establish budgets toward priorities that have been identified in the Strategic Plan, and commit to production results spelled out in the Strategic Plan.

Performance Management Tools

- Time Tracking, Efficiency Measures, and Performance Measures are tools DEQ uses in managing environmental quality in Idaho.

Time Tracking facilitates effective management of personnel costs and project controls.

Efficiency Measures provide increased cost accounting/ detail. *Work Breakdown Structure (WBS):* the major media and program; *Project Identification Code (PID):* the actual project, site, or major activity; *Organizational Breakdown Structure (OBS):* the individual program in State or Regional Office; and *Work Package (WP):* the activity performed within the project.

Performance Measures are reported monthly, quarterly and annually. These show success or lack of it, towards achieving agency goals and program results. The expected results, as well as goals and priorities, are established in the annual strategic planning process.

Drinking Water Example

The following is an example of the management tools used in the drinking water program. The 2002 information is only for the first quarter of the fiscal year and may not reflect efficiencies for the year.

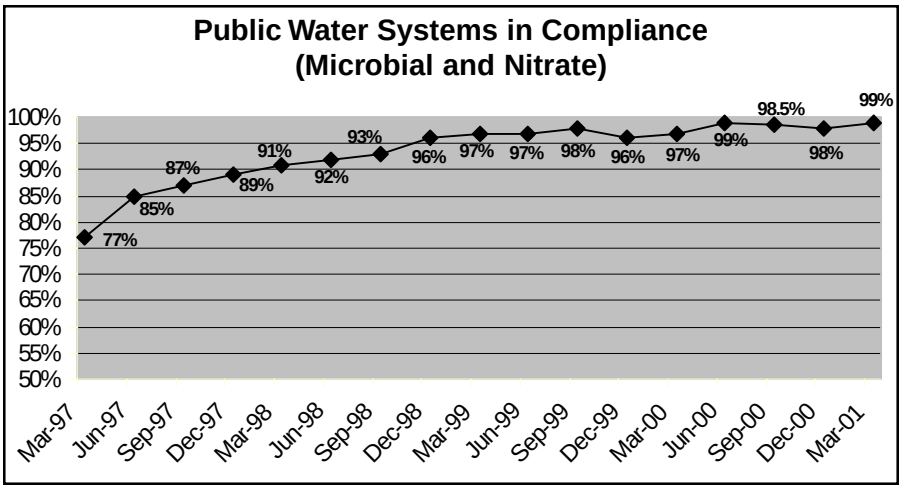
Priorities

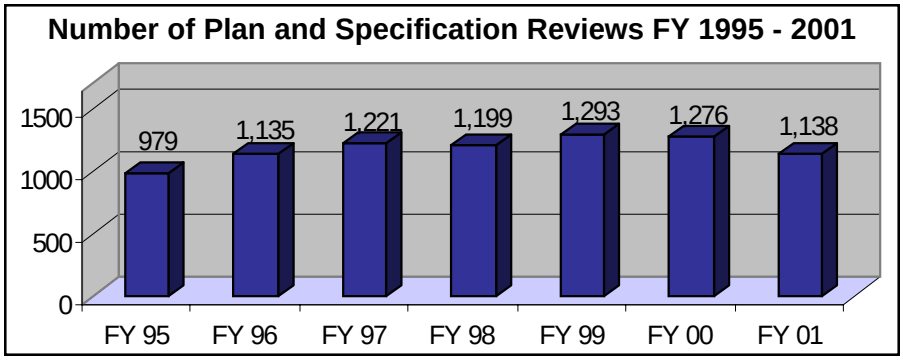
Focus agency's efforts where they are most needed.

"Protect public health by maintaining or improving the quality of Idaho's drinking water."

Environmental Indicator

Track environmental improvement or degradation and build accountability into agency activities.



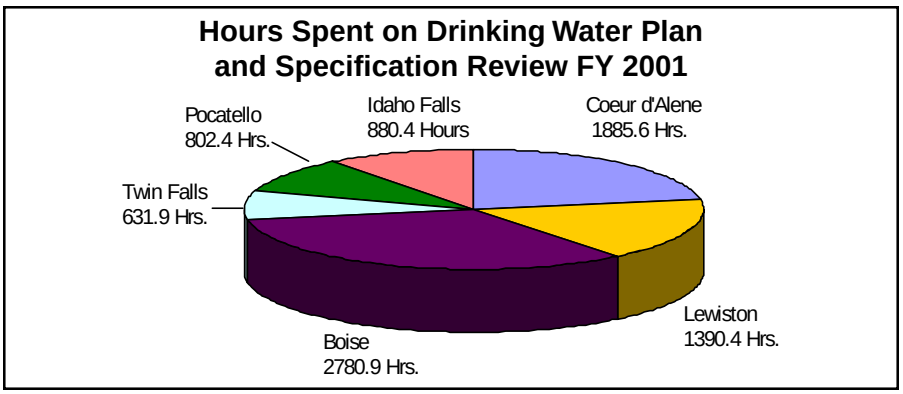


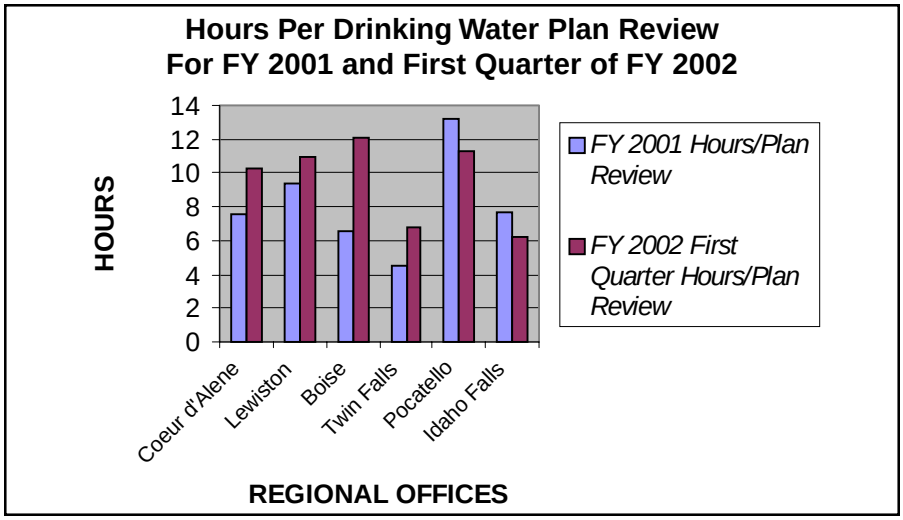
Performance Measure

Show progress or lack of progress toward achieving agency goals.

From the Time-Tracking System

Account for time/money spent on priority activities.





Efficiency Measure

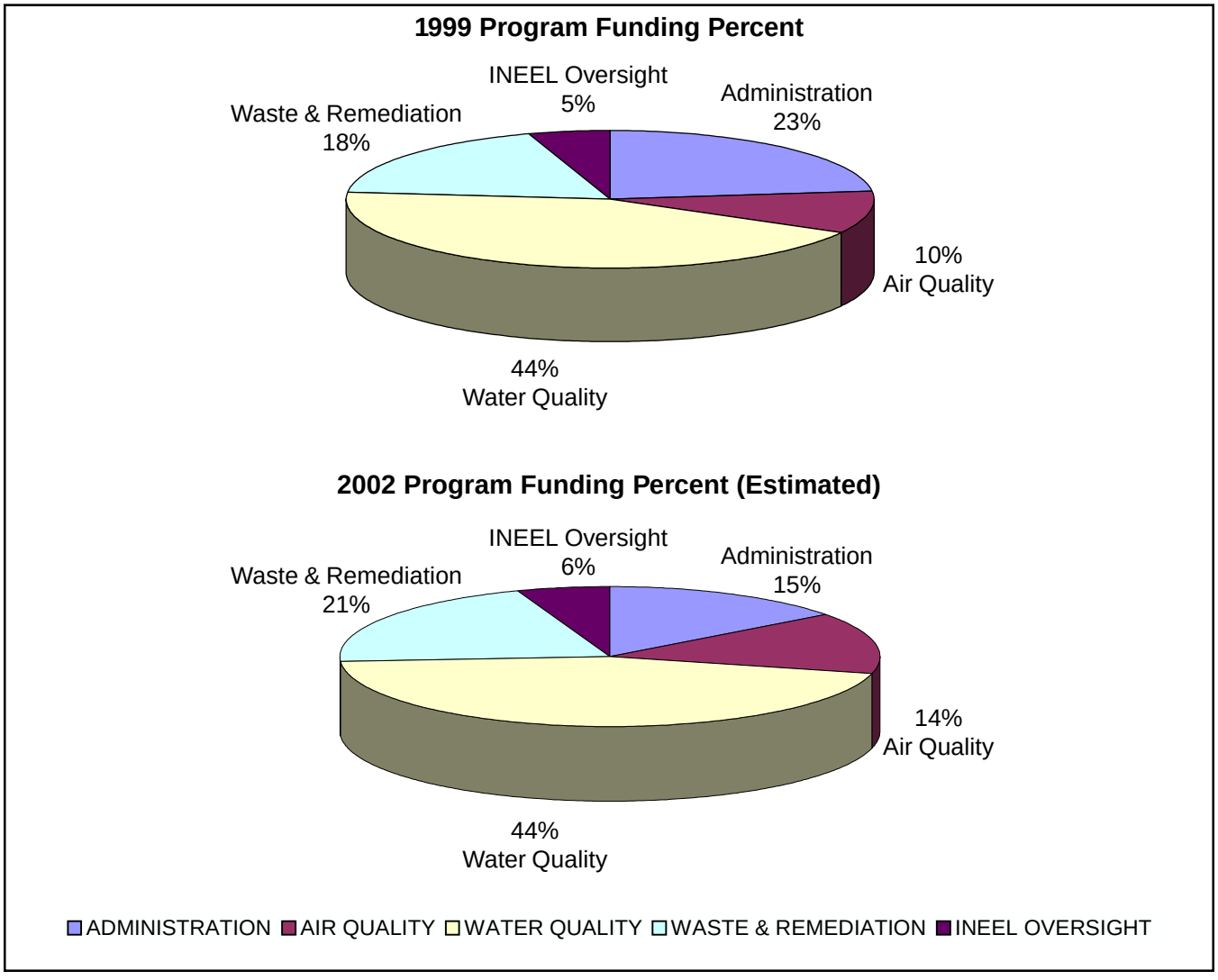
Provide cost, unit cost or productivity associated with a product or program.

How These Tools Were Used To Make Budget Reductions

On August 29, 2001 Governor Kempthorne issued Executive order 2001-10, reducing most State entities' spending authority from the SFY 2002 General Fund by 2%, followed by an additional 1% on November 13, 2001. DEQ reduced its 3% from activities that would not affect day to day product or service to the public. The Department's new Performance Management systems allowed for identification of possible savings, and quick decision-making.

The reductions affect all divisions within DEQ. About 23% of the total reduction come from personnel expenses through unfilled vacancies and other salary savings. The remaining 77% are from operating and contract funds. DEQ has delayed or scaled back certain projects and contracts, and reduced the money spent on, for example, its motor pool, travel and training.

Program Funding



SUPPLEMENTARY PROGRAM BASIS BALANCE SHEET

State of Idaho
Department of Environmental Quality

CLEAN WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND
BALANCE SHEET – PROGRAM BASIS

For the Years Ended June 30, 2000 and 2001

ASSETS	**2000**	**2001**
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash	$ 37,465,393	$ 57,129,409
Interest Receivable - Fund Balance	66,670	202,448
Interest Receivable - Loans	951,788	754,218
Loans Receivable	1,282,494	1,416,399
Undisbursed Federal Grant	8,210,220	5,323,296
Undisbursed State Match	1,642,044	1,064,660
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	49,618,609	65,890,430
LONG TERM ASSETS		
Interest Receivable - Loans	82,349	0
Loans Receivable	51,503,701	46,176,542
TOTAL LONG TERM ASSETS	51,586,050	46,176,542
TOTAL ASSETS	$101,204,659	$112,066,972
LIABILITIES AND FUND EQUITY		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Due To DEQ Fund	$ 28,666	$ 34,328
Other Current Liabilities	17,087	19,076
Loans Payable	17,076,388	15,896,115
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	17,122,141	15,949,519
LONG TERM LIABILITIES		
Loans Payable	5,942,775	9,275,488
TOTAL LONG TERM LIABILITIES	5,942,775	9,275,488
FUND EQUITY		
Contributions From EPA	76,496,315	83,051,515
Contributions From State	15,299,263	16,610,303
Reserve For Undisbursed Commitments	(23,019,163)	(25,171,603)
Retained Earnings	9,363,328	12,351,750
TOTAL FUND EQUITY	78,139,743	86,841,965
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND EQUITY	$101,204,659	$112,066,972

SUPPLEMENTARY PROGRAM BASIS BALANCE SHEET

State of Idaho
Department of Environmental Quality

DRINKING WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND
BALANCE SHEET – PROGRAM BASIS

For the Years Ended June 30, 2000 and 2001

ASSETS	**2000**	**2001**
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash	$ 0	$ 0
Interest Receivable - Loans	0	6,143
Loans Receivable	0	5,086
Undisbursed Federal Grant	3,284,844	5,176,101
Undisbursed State Match	715,372	1,187,289
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	4,000,216	6,374,619
LONG TERM ASSETS		
Interest Receivable - Loans	100,934	338,920
Undisbursed Federal Grant	17,088,282	18,800,758
Undisbursed State Match	4,097,505	4,737,129
Loans Receivable	4,818,864	7,079,053
TOTAL LONG TERM ASSETS	26,105,585	30,955,860
TOTAL ASSETS	$30,105,801	$37,330,479
LIABILITIES AND FUND EQUITY		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Due To DEQ Fund	$ 30,274	$ 33,860
Other Current Liabilities	6,646	12,827
Loans Payable	3,684,166	6,114,540
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	3,721,086	6,161,227
LONG TERM LIABILITIES		
Loans Payable	1,688,934	4,992,813
TOTAL LONG TERM LIABILITIES	1,688,934	4,992,813
FUND EQUITY		
Contributions From EPA	24,893,541	30,556,151
Contributions From State	5,748,580	7,299,980
Reserve For Undisbursed Commitments	(5,373,100)	(11,107,353)
Retained Earnings	(573,240)	(572,339)
TOTAL FUND EQUITY	24,695,781	26,176,439
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND EQUITY	$30,105,801	$37,066,479

Department of Environmental Quality
www2.state.id.us/deq

State Office
1410 N. Hilton
Boise, ID 83706
(208) 373-0502

Boise Regional Office
1445 N. Orchard
Boise, ID 83706
(208) 373-0550

Coeur d'Alene Regional Office
2110 Ironwood Parkway
Coeur d'Alene, ID 83814
(208) 769-1422

Idaho Falls Regional Office
900 N. Skyline, Suite B
Idaho Falls, ID 83402
(208) 528-2650

Lewiston Regional Office
1118 "F" Street
Lewiston, ID 83501
(208) 799-4370

Twin Falls Regional Office
601 Pole Line Road, Suite 2
Twin Falls, ID 83301
(208) 736-2190

Pocatello Regional Office
224 South Arthur
Pocatello, ID 83204
(208) 236-6160

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